ENGLISH LIFE AND AMERICAN LIFE. As Contrasted by an American Just Re turned from Europe,

I returned from England a short time ago. after a residence of nearly three years in that country. So long an absonce enables one to see his own country in some degree with foreign eyes, and the changes of the last three years are to him more marked than to those who were present while the changes were in progress. Central England is in the latitude of southern

Labrator, and London is over 600 geographical miles north of New York. The humidity of the chmale gives a wonderful verdancy to the land supe, but the same cause makes pulmonary complaints very common. English winters are very little colder than our early March weather. but the damp air makes the cold weather ex ling's unpleasant. There is very little snow and it seldom lies on the ground twenty-four hours after failing. Sleigh riding is practically unknown. Most winters there is no le strong cheagh for skating. The lakes of the north of lingland are seldem frozen entirely Generally the grass remains fresh and green the whole winter.

The summers are very little warmer than our early May weather in the latitude of New York. Such chally summers make vegetation advance very slowly. Indian corn, tomatoes, and penches do not ripon at all, and even grapes grown in the open air rarely ripen. The wheat harvest generally begins about the middle of August. and in the south of Scotland much of the whea is not harvested until the middle of September in late seasons. Rain falls often, but comes in tight showers. The aggregate rainfall is much less than in our Atlantic States. There is very little thunder and lightning.

The English landscape is surpassingly beau tiful. Its natural greenness, added to its high state of cultivation, gives it a beauty that is probably unrivalled anywhere. Nearly all the fences are bedges of hawthern, and the next hedge rows add much to the beauty of the landscape A few trees are generally left standing in th hedges, which give a wooded appearance to the scenery. Our own fences, badly kept, and of wood are not to be compared with English

fences.

English houses are almost universally of brick or stone, and covered with tile or slate The same is true of the chief Continental coun trice. In our country-except in cities and the becer towns-houses are almost universally of wood, and covered with wooden shingles. Our liability to destructive fires is therefore many times greater. Wooden roofs are almost un known in England. Nearly nine-tenths of the roofs are of tile, though certain quarters of the larger towns are almost wholly rooted with state. In some of the older villages a few thatch roofs are to be seen.

But, while our American towns are more slightly built, and more exposed to danger by fire, they are more neatly and regularly laid out, have wider streets and larger gardens, and the masses of the people are certainly more comfortable. In English cities and towns conerally, the streets are clean and incomparably well paved, and the country roads are beyond reproach. Both streets and roads are so much better than ours that Englishmen coming to our country always pronounce our streets and

roads abominable.

The land of the British islands is in very few hands, and one result of this is that farms are let in very large tracts. Very few of the netunitillers of the soil have any ownership in the land. Farm laborers are unskilful, ignorant and ill-paid, but they are faithful and patient. and as a rule far more reliable than our own form hands. A great many farmers hoe their wheat when it is two or three inches high (I am speaking from observation). As a result, no rank crop of weeds follows the cutting of the wheat, as is usually the case with our own wheat fields. Most of the wheat is still cut by hand-not with the cradle, but with what is called the "bagging hook," which is a kind of modified sickle. There is not much waste in the gathering of crops in England. Our own barvesters leave many times as much when upon the field as English farmers would allow Hay stacks are so carefully built and so neath that they look almost like the work o artists. Briefly, English farming secures much better results in most respects than our own though we accomplish our results on a less out lay of labor, and so make the products cheaper But there is a dark side to the picture of English farm life. The farm laborer there is often a! most as ill-fed and ignorant as the cart horse h drives. He is only a working animal. His lifusually settles down to a dull, sluggish exist ence, and this is exactly what the English ariseracy seem to wish him to remain. The ord many farm laborer sendom earns more than \$4 week-board and lodging not included. In th north of England the rate is a trifle higher, t in the southern counties not so high. His wif and children often carn a little in addition : his own wages, but the entire income of th family would soldom exceed \$250 a year. He is very seldom able to keep cow, pig. or chickens and, though he has a hand in producing mesof the ordinary necessaries of life for his en player, he himself must buy nearly everything he cats from the grocery-even milk, butter and eggs. Occasionally he has a little garde where he may raise a part of his vegetable For bread he pays a little more than it cost here, but for meat, butter, milk, eggs, cheespotatoes, fruits, and coal he pays nearly twice the prices prevailing for these articles in the

in the luxury of ment, however, Though England is so very beautiful, and though farming is so carefully done, the English are not an agricultural people. Not mor than one-twelfth of the people derive their living directly from the tilling of the soil. In th last three or four decades the towns have had wonderful growth, but the agricultural part of the population steadily diminishes, and is now no more than half as numerous, relatively t the entire population, as in 1840.

State of New York. He does not often indulg

The great landlords do not generally manage their own estates. They are usually let in large tracts, however, and the tenant farmer mus usually be a man of considerable capital. employs many workmen, but does not work much himself. In our country the farmer is generally the proprietor, and often tills his ground without any hired help. This difference will readily explain why American produce as successfully competes with English farm produce in their home markets. The English sys tem is too heavily weighted with lazy landlords and others who take a share in the profits, bu no share in the work.

The manner of life is much plainer and sim pler than our own. Naturally enough this must be so, for English workmen in all departments are paid less wages than here, and most of the prime necessaries of life are much higher than bere. Rent is a triffe lower, perhaps, but prilinary, coarse clothing, both ollen, is no cheaper than in the United States, This is not claimed, however, of the finer and heavier grades of woollen and cotton goods, nor I do not hesitate to say that the day's wages of the American mechanic or laborer buys, at his own home, considerably more of the stable necessaries of life, as a whole, than a day's wages of one engaged in like work in any European country, likewise at such prices as prevail at that workman's own home. I have verified this statement very fully by my own personal experience. If the American work man lived as closely as his English cousin b might lay by a part of his wages when in ful work. Our greater variety of diet seems to give us no advantage, however, for our English and Scotch brothers and sisters seem, as a rule. more hardy and vigorous than ourselves.

English cooking is indifferent enough. Engare married, so generally work in factories and shops that they rarely learn well the details of good housekeeping. I am speaking of the masses of the people—not of the wealthy few. Except in wealthy families, cooking is mostly done on an open coal fire or grate, and the cooking utenalis are invariably well covered with soot. Good work is utterly impossible under such circumstances. French cooks are in great esteem among the rich. Closed stoves.

extended use, but they are still far from plenty. In every department of life the superior skill and inventiveness of the American workmen are plainly seen. Eaglish tools are clumsy and unshapely, and tools of American make are very generally preferred, both for their quality and looks. English trade supremacy rests essentially upon the quality of English work, and when this is no longer reliable, her empire is on the wane. It is going even now as fast as her most bitter enemy could wish, English work was once well and honestly done, and in some departments there is still a shadow of the

old quality left, but it is going fast, The clumsy management of railways illustrates this general want of skill or tact. They still on versally retain the ancient construction of railway cars with numerous compartments and doors on each side instead of at the ends. No one can pass through the cars while they are in motion, and our convenient conductor is unknown. The man who accompanies the train in that capacity is called the "grand," but he is a stupid fellow who can give you little or no in-formation, and he expects a fee for what little he does give. Baggage is not checked, and you must in person see that your luggage is put on the train when you start, and must also claim it at once on arrival at your destination. The cars themselves are not provided with any of the conveniences which are found on all Amer ican railway cars. They do not dream of carrying drinking water on the train, and even in the waiting rooms at the stations, on most railway lines, it is not possible to get a drink of water, without feeing a porter.

QUESTIONS OF LOVE AND PROPRIETY.

Bridge and Grooms - A Bashful Lover-Would be a Nun-A Consumptive Lover. Be a Num-A containing to say, or schat is an appropriate expression to use when congratulating a price and groom?

You can say a good many things, and it is wisest to speak naturally what comes up to your mind at the time. It isn't a good idea to commit to memory the polite speeches you intend to make on a particular occasion, for then you are likely to talk and act as if you were getting off a piece, and you may bungle it too. O course felicitate the groom on his happy fortune. As to the bride, you can give her to un derstand that her husband is a very lucky fel low in your opinion, not perhaps using these very words, but such neat ones as you may choose, words which will nicely convey the idea that he has won a prize. It all depends on how well you know the pair, or either of them, and in any event the simpler the speech the better Neither of them, probably, will linger critically over your words, which we shall not select for you exactly, for you will appear to better ad vantage if you carry out our hints in your own way. You don't need to say much, any way.

wany. You don't need to say much, any way.

Size I am a Southern wird of 23, and about two years ago i ferrived the regionitance of a young rentleman, and it. It was a saw of love at their such with me, for I loved him the freet time I ever saw brink like her, for I loved him the freet time I ever saw brink. He is strik might himselven and of winning managers. He treated the with marked respect, but seemed very bashful when it may constitute I loved him the marked respect, but seemed very bashful when it may constitute I loved to manage it loved to the with marked years with miny society he would be seemed and respect. When him my society he would not take at his mines I are began a conversation, but would not take at his mines I are began a conversation, but would not take at his mines I are began a conversation, but would nake some returner. He entire not never the month of the state of the fewer parents being an affect tell about a year and be became noise attentive. As for me quite often I know of, but I don't think the treatmen as he ought. He never seems to be at case when at my boose and frequently begane to meet him at other prices, but I have always refused. Was I right in my reinsait.

Well allowed two months ago be ceased calling on me, without any called their works for him, as know a way server, and once more distributed the respective of him, saking an explanation of his strange conduct. He cause over at once, apply such as the same work of his strange conduct. He cause were at once, apply the first explanation of his strange conduct. He have said another more more distributed by the same way which I was draw him out and learn what his minimum are serious. Can you have all one only way by which I was draw him out and real limbs to be a serious my home and I think it is his duty to vail out and learn what his minimum are serious to the most and he wishes to see my and I fold his striped to the weak are he weak remaining see the section of him seems of the section of him he wishes to see my and I fo

A very bashful lover may be the most annoy

ng and irritating a girl can have. He hasn' the courage to speak up, though his heart i full of affection. His tongue is tied, and, instend of really enjoying the society of her of whom he is enamored, her presence renders him uneasy and unhappy, with the conscious ness that he is not appearing to the best advanage, and the fear that he is losing his chance winning the object of his desire by the wretched show he is making of himself. He retires from the interview depressed and mortified, and, much as he longs to see the loved one ulness and nwkwardness, which, perhaps, he exaggerates, will keep him from her side. What to do with such a fellow? It is not easy manage him, to make him forget himself, and tell the story which his tongue finds it se and to utter. You certainly have given this ashful lover encouragement enough, and he aight to understand something of what your seiings are; but we will venture to say that h links he has ruined his chances by his stupid onduct. Of course, you can't do the love-makng for him, and it would be extremely awkward to plumply ask him what his intentions ire. Her parents at one time used to do that or a girl, but she can't do it. Besides, such a puestion might frighten him half out of hi its. We see pretty plainly that this ununppy

roung man is fond of you, and is only waiting o muster up courage to say so. That is why e asks you to meet him at some other place han your own house. He thinks that if he saw ou informally, perhaps, the moment might ome when, summoning to his aid all his assur-ince, be could blurt out what is in his heart. ou did right in refusing to make the engage nents he asked; but some day the meeting will secur by chance, and with no one about to make im afraid, and with the surroundings propi ious, he will suddenly get out the words which will make you both happy. It is trying for a irl, but she must endure such delay and disapcointment when she has a very bashful lover. What a foolish fellow! If he only knew how easy it is to win the prize he greans over as so hard to be gained! If our fair friend doesn't

may it is to win the prize he greans over as so hard to be gained! If our fair friend doesn't lose patience with him, we do,

Fig. 1-a weines ever belons of a man she does not cove? I am strongly attached to a beaming gri of the strongly attached to a beaming gri of the strongly attached to a beaming gri of the strongly at a more very in love with her nearly two years, and have visited her if the time, but have never been emaged to her. About a year ago, for some reason she got angry with me, and reasted never bridge without any came, so that I would not have anything to do with her. She would seem reason she got angry with me, and the strength of the world her included not have anything to do with her. She would seem reason strength of the strength space. Her friends and that she over would be trends again. Her friends and that she over dow, and her actions showed that she dri. She would seem cargate me to go and see her, and when I would any particular attentions to snother lady, she would seem said distressed. I am sare thy vanty does not make me easy at I tried as very itimes to make love to her, but my beart always failed until a month see. I told her that it was always failed until a month see. I told her that it was always failed until a month see. I told her that it was always failed until a month see. I told her that it was always failed until a month see. I told her that it was always failed until a month see. I told her that it was reported that any every seek; that it was reported that the year a lift want more." She said lecoid seem lorget her, asked me to visit her as a friend, but can not make the not to so every week; that it was reported that ye were escassed, and she slid not want them to think so that she was a liftle vain. No one has much influe over her, she is food of beaus, and has several at the side and that she would marry. I have met her several times since. She seemed frombled and did not take the matth the side allowed the relationshing in the are near the same. It also loves me, wh

We think your chances are first rate. A woman may be jealous of a man without really oving him, but she can't be without having some interest in him, and a desire to retain possession of his attentions, and that is a long step toward love. Let ber take you as a friend if she says she prefers that, but for so strong a friend that she will not consent to let you go, and to keep you will want you for a husband. In fact, press your suit with a stout heart, and never again give her a chance to delay her answer to the sweet question, but persist in

getting it at the time.

Siz: I am a vong man about 25 years old; was very dissinated from the lage of 45 until about sine months ago since that time I have not drank anything. I am now dead broke, in debt. negrospects for the taiting, in love, and want to marry. By sweetheartis as mobic, kind hearted, and generous a little woman as you ever saw, and says she will marry me at any sine. Be lar inflaence over me has caused my me steem, the saw years lady of good marries, me I can bestime mick the about rather more dead of the same praint. These of the marries would be say to the same praint. These of the me what you would do were you so circumstanced. getting it at the time.

such as we use, are recently coming into more | Go to work and redeem the past. So inspired

you ought to be able to win for yourself s position which you will be glad to ask her to share. But you are right in not now assuming the responsibility of her care, and subjecting her to trials caused by your own misdoing. Sh will wait and help you to right yourself.

will wait and help you to right yourself.

Siz: I made the acquaintance of and tell decayly is leve with a broatful yourselful, this sammer while stayling during my vacation at thesan Grove. The tortugant I spent there maked but ton quickly, and tellers I left found my love was returned. I proposed to her shortly and to the return is this city, and, having heen accepted, appalled for extern is this city, and, having heen accepted, appalled for the city and, having heen accepted, appalled for the city and told me his committee in the treated my very could be and told me his committee, the form and told me his committee in the treated my very could be and told me his committee in the treated me were considered. The young lady, the other of the factor of the constant of the me me in the constant of the case. I would like to have your opinion as to whether I would be justified in leaping with her, and if her narvest would be likely to facility us, she being an only child. I am 21.

No, you wouldn't be justified in cloping with her, and it is by no means safe to assume that

her, and it is by no means safe to assume that her parents would tolerate the idea of supporting a son-in-law who was unable to take care of his wife. You are only 21, and she only 17, and you will both be better fit to marcy when you have gained more years, and you yourself are

have gained more years, and you yourself are earning a better salary.

She One year we tie let of January last I metand admired a beautiful years andy. As I fell in love with her. I some gave beer etail, and told her of my teelings to wenther. I found that any love was returned, so I vented her appeared to in another in the property of the property

When you are twenty-one will be time enough low to get rid of him, but she can take care to

low to get rid of him, but she can take care to Seep out of his society.

Size I come to you for advice. I have a great desire to go to a convent. I have no desire to marry whatever, I have no desire to make a quist peace all his located in the 1 is would do nothing to injure my character in the least. My nather is in good erreumstances and earning \$2.50 per day. Do you thusk it advisable for me to be a north. If so, could you advise me to what place to go?

Second—Is there anything that will restore a slightly faded solid the greanding! Certainly there is nothing dishonorrable in a Convent cursor. Whosever told you that slare.

convent career. Whoever told you that slandered a class of women of the purest and most self-sacrificing lives. But we cannot advise you in the matter. That is something for your own conscience to decide, and your religious teachers must be your advisers. It is for them to judge whether you have a vocation for a religious life. We don't know how to renovate the grenadine, but you won't want it if you go

the grenadine, but you won't want it if you go into a convent, you know.

Size I am a voine farmer, almost 24 years of age; have a coad education, but chose farming insignal of a profession. I am development of the second and sweetest of sixts, who is not quite 15 years old. Sixts and sweetest of sixts, who is not quite 15 years old. Sixts and sweetest of sixts, who is not quite 15 years old. Sixts and sweetest of the paper of the sixts of the

Her father is right. She is too young to marry. Walt two years anyway. You can't tell how much or what will happen in that time. No you are not more unreasonable than a large part of lovers; but she is fortunate in having a

level-hended papa.

Six Last winter I got acquainted with a young lady who was very attractive in looks and manners and a perfect lady in every respect. I learned before I got acquainted with her that she was enquered to a young man living twelve unless away, and her risk regars him as in unsuitable man her before the regars him. man living twelve unless away, and her folks regard him so in insultable man for her to marry, as he is a weakly man, and is hable to die with the consumption any time, as all the role of the tamily have done.

After I became acquainted with her I was allowed the privisizes of taking her to coursel, and other gatherings, and lost spring, when I came away, she agreed to consequent with mer, which she did thi about a month ago, when she wanted to close our correspondence.

I all the same the for tour months till last week. I had not seen they for four months till last week. I had not seen they for four months till last week. I had not seen they for tour months till ast week. I had not seen they for the months of the set of the things of the set of the

Of course it would be better and wiser for her o marry a sound and healthy man rather than consumptive, provided she loved him. But we have no advice to give under the circum stances. She is engaged, and she must decide or herself whether she has sufficient reason to reak her promise. Sometimes the misfortune of her affianced will make a girl cling all the closer and the more tenderly to him, but if it leads her to regret her engagement and to wish she had a sounder lover, the happiness of ooth may be served by their separating. Yet she knew all about him before she engaged her-

self, didn't she?

Siz: My trouble is this: A year or so ago I was loved to a roung man, and had promised to marry him. We ness both going to school. He, for some reason or other, lett school be not the term closed and went to his borne in an adjoining State. His letters were frequent and very affectionist. A short time after he went away I was remiered homeless by the death of a relative. In this reintered homeless by this death of a relative. In this is and his warment sympathy and ecosomion. Being now the component of the resources I determined to go to the component of the resources I determined to go to put off being now the component of the compone

No: you would better not write until you find out whether he is really married or not. You don't wish to be opening your heart to a married man. It often happens that people fail to appreciate blessings until they have lost them Wait for the time when you shall meet, and then find out whether be has taken the advice you did not mean him to take or not, and if not you can see that he doesn't take it hereafter.

THE DISTRICT DEBT

Reduced \$418,326 to a Year to Spite of the WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- On July 1, 1878. Treasurer Gilfillan was made by act of Congress Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the District of Columbia. He has issued a state ment of his administration of the office for one year. During that time the funded debt for the District has been reduced \$418.326.67, and the total reduction in interest charge since July 1. 1878, has been \$30.154.11. The present total indebtedness of the District is \$21.688.323.33. The office of Sinking Fund Commissioner of the District of Columbia was created in 1818, and from that time until Mr. Giffilian assumed the office the District indebtedness has been constantly increased. No thanks are due the District Commissioners for the decrease of the debt during the past year. They have rebelled incessantly against the act of Congress which requires the United States Treasurer and Secretary of the Treasury to act as disbursing agants of the District. Instead of deveting their attention to the collection of taxes and economical administration of the District Government, the Commissioners have constantly been badgering Mr. Giffillan for money, striving to obtain funds from him upon irregularly drawn warrants, &. For the first time in many years the District finances are managed upon business principles. year. During that time the funded debt for the

Undoubtedly American.

Lee Ling, Chinaman, appeared in Essex Market Police Court with his left cheek swolion, his tips badly cut, and his hand painfully wrenched. John tips badly cut, and his hand painfully wrenched. John Heron, a tail Trishman, who was yet drunk, was accused to beating the Chinaman.

"awear to cup deposition," Judge Duffy said, addressing the time? Chinaman take the oath, but Couseellor Halhaway objected, that the oath administered on the Ribble to the Chinaman is nothing.

"Then how do you propose to swear this Chinaman?"

"As is done in their country. I mean by an earther wassel filled with combinatible unserval, the Chinaman is not beautiful to had been and over the flame as long as the fire burns and to receive wreas roant conjuctation.

"That would be all Chinase to me," the Justice said, "so I will impose a fine of \$10 on the prisoner for being drugk in court."

"That American," Counsellor Hathaway muttered as his client was led into the prison.

The Baby Pine Tree. From the Biston Advertises. Sweet little tree, whence comest thou? The mother pines went long har, Torn from the land with rubless hand; Yet here thou greatest me.

Old faithful Earth, with instinct true, Restores thee to our sight again; Turns from our clylized abuse; Turns to her wented tree. Grow on: thy habyhood he spared; Speed to thy gently normaring youth, Balmy and sweet to sons of men: Then compile majesty.

Our tree! our steadfast friend of old! The Northern heart is warn for thee. Bear tree. I knew thy fathers well: And they in turn knew misse.

It is presumably difficult to say anything new about a city which from its foundation has occupied the minds of historians, poets, and philosophers; which has been the shrine to which the longing of learned travellors has gone forth; which has been considered the centre of universal history. However, not all that has been said is true. Rome's history has een variously distorted to suit the religious or philosophical opinions of writers; and a num-ber of prejudices, now with difficulty eradicated have spread. To this state of things may be ascribed the lamentations and maledictions with which a large number of people in many countries received news of the entry of Victor Emanuel on Sept. 20, 1870. It is not yet possible to set an exact value upon the changes which the last nine years have brought about in Rome, but, in some respects, these ew years have been the most important in Rome's whole history. A glance at the Rome of the Emperors and of the Popes will go far to crove the correctness of this assertion. The world is commencing to appreciate the Roman civilization which for centuries was boasted of by the many who did not look beneath the surface of things; to see that the outer splendor o monuments, supremacy in the arts of war, and mostinguishable ambition are not the tokens of genuine moral greatness; that the extravagant munificence of the Emperors was only a means the more firmly to rivet chains upon an enslaved people; that the three hundred thouand lives sacrificed in building the Colosseum were worthier than that wonderful monument that the cruel amusements of the amphitheatres were witnesses of barbarity and shame that the works of the Emperors for the people were the gifts of masters to their bondsmen. The great fact is stamped upon Rome's monu-

nents and history that, while most cities in Europe were increasing in opulence and power during the middle ages, the city of the Poper was daily growing less. "No city that was not wholly forsaken," well remarks Edward A freeman, "ever came so near being so. No where do we find so vast an expanse of uninhabited, almost desolate country within the walls. That the Roman Forum should ever have got the name of 'Campo Vaccino' is a speaking fact. The Aventine occupied only by monasteries and vineyards is a strange comnentary on the great law of Lucius Icilius The late act for the suppression of religious corporations is in fact only a new Lex de Acentino publicando. When we remember how much of the ancient city lies desciate, how much of the modern city dates only from the sixteenth century, we shall see that the Rome to which the Popes returned from Avignon could have been hardly so great as the Rome of the early kings. It occupied some ground which was not within the walls even of Aurelian, but it left a great deal unoccupied which was within the walls o Servius. When we conjure up what Rome must have been when, say, Louis of Bayaria of Charles of Bohemia came thither for his crowning, we are tempted to sin a little on the side of exaggeration, and to fancy that the Lord of the World might have found quarters almost equally flourishing at Winchelsea or at Old ' The reason of so much destruction and so little creation is to be found in the essence of mediæval civilization. Rome ceased to be a city, and became a church. Its asceticism stifled every terrestrial aspiration. It encouraged unproductive contemplation to the detri-ment of thriving Industries. Municipal life, which made the fortune and greatness of Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Florence, was paralyzed at Rome. The republican spirit of its inhabitants, however, for centuries prevent ed the Pontiffs from gaining such temporal supremacy over Rome as would enable them to renew on a large scale the lavish munificence of the Emperors. Medireval Rome never attained to the level of Florence or Venice Modern Rome though the most interesting city of the world, " has never ranked alongside o London or Paris, of Berlin or Vienna. If a new Rome did indeed arise under the rule of the Popes, the monuments of ancient Rome were ruthlessly destroyed to build and adorn new palaces. That Rome became morally s cosmopolitan city is true, but she pos none of the elements which constitute the life and prosperity of a national capi tal. Municipality and Papacy were together poweriess to reduce to order the rival nobles who had grown so powerful within the city

Rome thus experienced another force of decay-civil war. The Flavian Amphitheatre and the Baths of Caracalia were changed. first into fortresses and afterward into quarries to supply stone for new fortresses The vandalism which has been laid to the charge of the barbarians was wrought by the Romans themselves. Genseric himself may be accused of despoiling Rome of a few precious objects, but he cannot be said to have destroyed any monuments. Be yond the ordinary necessities of warfare Attila and Totila did no real harm to the city. Theodorie will ever occupy a prominent place in history as "the great preserver and repairer of the monuments of ancient Rome." The sys tem of destruction, disflauration, and robbery of the monuments by the leading families of Rome was simply outrageous, and to it should be attributed the dilapidation of the Mole o Hadrian. The beautiful statues which adorned this work were hurled on the Gothic besiegers by barbarians-aye, by Roman barbarians They were not vandals or Goths, but Romans who tore down a goodly portion of the Colosseum to build up a palace. The saying, "Quod non fecere Barbari, fecere Barberini," will suggest in what manner the Romans dealt with the relies of their ancient grandeur. While everywhere else the Renaissance recalled the feelings and forms of bygone ages, in Rome more than at any other time the monuments of antiquity were most sweepingly destroyed. The Tiber served for centuries as the receptacle of the sewerage and rubbish of the city. The frequent flooding of the river from this cause was an abundant source of loss in property and life. Nor was any effort ever made to improve the condition of the Campagna, the deadly paradise of malarious fever.

The ruins still to be found in Rome, in greater plenty than in any other city of the world Athens not excepted, are evidences of its decay during the middle ages. "A city which has gone on flourishing according to the standard of its own age," says Freeman, "a city which has been always building and spreading itself beyond its ancient bounds, works a gradual destruction of its ancient remains be youd anything that the havor of any barbarians on earth can work. In such a city a few special monuments may be kept in a perfect or nearly perfect state; but it is impossible that large tracts of ground may be left covered with ruins as they are at Rome." No continued prosperity has worked upon the destiny of Rome; hence the preservation of such heaps of ruins. It is a mistake to suppose that modern Rome greatly extended itself beyond its ancient limits; it merely shifted its site. The modern city spread itself beyond the walls of Aurelius and Servius, but a vast space within them lay utterly deserted and desolate. Several Popes, no doubt, did a great deal to improve the condition of Rome. The part of the city beyond the Tiber is, from its founder's name, termed Leonine; the new constructions on the Field of Mars, known as the Sixtine City. are thickly populated; but ruins are the main entures of the Palatine, Colian, and Aventine Hills. The antique monuments found in these two new parts of Rome bear the marks of great decay. The Theatre of Marcellus, the Portico of Octavia, and the mighty Sepulchre of Augustus speak volumes. Had not the Pantheon been turned into a Christian church, it would have shared the fate of the less fortwarte monuments. The Vatican, the Quirinal, and scores of princely private dwellings would truly be the pride of any other city, but they are far from proving the civil or commercial prosperity of modern

The most unmistakable token of present improvement is the increase of population.

Heretofore no spot in the world had a more stagnant population than Rome. Strangers exclaim: "We like those narrow, winding streets, those frowning edifices, even the dus of the past ages, far better than this march of mprovement and change. They had so much more character! That striking contrast often presented to us between a clear azure sky and the countless rage of every bue careless! thrown across the balconies of Rome appealed

so strongly and agreeably to our imagination. Rome has already made wonderful progress, and a prosperous future lies before her. "The Romans who are at the head of municipal affairs are not idle," Prof. De Gubernatie wrote, three years ago, "Around hem has collected a whole world generous colaborers, who are actuated by the ardent desire of converting Rome into the worthy seat of liberty she has already been twice before. They have opened schools. They have covered deserts with palaces. They employ every expedient to introduce light and pure air into the city, since they appreciate the necessity of breathing properly in order to work to the best advantage. Italy, full of hope for the future, comes to the sesistance of Rome in the good work of transformation now in progress on the banks of the liber, to which the river itself is made to conribute, and shares with all true Romans their sense of the grandeur that belongs to a city not n vain catted 'The Eternal.'" Up to 1871 the two quarters termed the Esquiline and the Maccao were orchards and vine-yards, with here and there a but inhabited by a

shy farmer, half peasant half citizen. These

places are now covered with superb dwellings of the style known here as "French flats." The comfortable hotels, magnificent private palaces, elegant cottages, surrounded by charmng little gardens, and neat tenements for the aboring classes, which have sprung up as though from the soil, are too numerous to permit more than mere mention. Wide, straight streets, fined with stately trees, divide these systems of dwellings into oblong blocks, as in our best American cities; and the sight of so much that is new and neat, and so much that is in decay, affords a contrast that a nowhere else displayed. It is true that in so dily and beauty the new structures do not bear somparison with the fortressike painces of the Farnesse, Orisini, and others; but the observer who has an eye for the union of beauty with utility and comfort cannot tur prefer the former. A street wilter than Broadway, and two miles in length, has been opened, which, if we consider the difficulties encountered in making it, commands the admiration of a tourist from any city in the world. This thoroughfare begins at the square of the Baths of Diocletian, a few yards' distance from the Central depot, and terminates at Venice square, from which starts the famous Corso. Thus new Rome is placed in direct communication with the ancient city. This work has cost the commonwealth several millions, owing chiefly to the necessitated purchase of various princely dwellings and gardens, such as a large part of the colebrated villa belonging to Prince Aldobrandini, and half of the one of the Respiglical Palace. The new buildings which have been arseted along National street will, when generations less prejudices than ours shall do justice to the architecture of our epoch, be acknowledged worthy of ancient Rome.

Few changes have been wrought in the centre of the city, reverence for many monuments and economical considerations having forbidden the accomplishment of many a signante project for the changes may be soon as the Italian Government took possession of the city all those thoroughly was granted full powers for the improvement of the city all all all and the constituted to direct alterations. The streets of Rome, which as though from the soil, are too numerous to permit more than mere mention which formerly vied with those of Naples in point of filthings, are now as neat as those of a Holland city. All those thoroughfares which at night favored the undertakings of thieves and assassing, as wall as those of the romaneers, are now lighted with excellent gas. Another from bridge has been built over the Tiber. Serious efforts are made to guard against the mischiets of the classic river, and even the difficult and undisputed question of improving the condition of the Bonan Campaças seems approaching solution. I will not say that the changing of the palace of Montectorio, formerly thosest of the Roman courts, into parliamentary buildings has been natended with the best artistic results, or that the Madana ralace, once the residence of the Government offices, has been converted into the handsomest edifice that the Senate could have desired, for it is doubtful whether an old building can ever be subjected to such alteration in keeping with the exigencies of the highest art.

MAURICE MAURIS.

CHUMMING OFF LONG BRANCH.

First Big Arrival of Blue Fish-Making Saind Oil on Barren Island. A peculiar scene greeted the eyes of the passengers on the Seth Low as the anchor was cast on the fishing grounds off Long Branch on Monday. Five or six long lines of small fishing bonts were stretched far out in the ocean. Two men occupied each boat. One chopped up menhaden on a board with a small hatchet, throw ng the pieces of this oily bait overboard, while the other with baited book cast into the sea. The hammering noise from a hundred batchets ounded queer out on the otherwise quiet ocean. The water was calm, rising and falling with that

sounded queer out on the otherwise quiet ocean. The water was calm, rising and falling with that gentle motion which marks a perfect day for ishing. All along the lines fishermen could be seen actively engaged pulling in large, shining blue fish, averaging about ten pounds.

"If you want some rare sport," said Capt. Fosier, "go out with Fred in the small boat."

In a few minute-swe were out among the Long Branch fishermen, with appropriate tackle and plenty of chum. A Falton Market fish basket, seed, as they unload fishing smacks with, was placed in the boat near the stern.

"Please take everything out of that basket," said Fred. "We'll put our fish in it."

I smiled as I emptied the basket. Man and boy, for thirty-five years, I had never caught fish enough of large size at one fishing to make a show in a basket like that. The basket would hold about 209 pounds of fish.

Baiting my hook with a slice of menhaden about two inches long and one Inch wide. I tossed the line into the see, and allowed the bait to float off with the chum that Fred was now easting overboard. Before the line had gone out seventy feet I felt a hard tug. Giving quick, strong pulls, I hauled in—nothing, I discovered, however, that something had nipped off the end of the bait, which was very thick and solid, being the tail end of the menhaden.

Taking a slice from the side of a fat mossional flooping in the bottom of the boat.

Then Fred get out a line, and caught three or four whoopers before I could get another one. Finally they began to bite fast and savagely. It was busy work getting the fish off the hooks into the big base, the lines cut my fingers until they bed; the flooping fish in the boat covered my clothing above the overalls with blood and dirty water. My white shirt and collar were fast assuming fancy hues, but the sport was glorious, the basket was filled, and the pain from bleeding flagers was scarcely felt during the excitement.

Among our fish were several that weighed over 12 pounds, while one, a Spanish mackerel

giorious, the basket was filled, and the pain from bleeding fingers was scarcely felt during the excitement.

Among our fish were several that weighed ever 12 pounds, while one, a Spanish mackorel that brought the scales down plump at four pounds, was voted the finest fish of the kind ever caught in first vicinity.

When we were shauled aboard the Low again, Capt. Foster said: "It's too bad the fish are only beginning to bite at the close of the season. The mossbunker men are killing the fishing on our coast. All kinds of fish cat mossbunkers. There are now fourteen steam vessels and more than a hundred sailing vessels catching them by millions. At Barren Island they turn them into salad oils so pulatable that it takes an expert to tell the sham from the genuine. If this thing goes on, whatever other obstructions there may be around New York harbor, in a few years there'll be no fish to speak of."

Celebrating Lafayette's Birthday. A summer night festival, under the auspices the Société Français du Bientaisance and a dozen other

French societies, will be given on Monday evening at

don Park, Ninth avenue and 197th street. Sack races, hooting at tarnets, archery, and lades rames are down in the programme, and the feet little will end with a concrt and ball. It is to declarable the withing at Langy te, and the receipts will devoted to charitable purposes. For the Yellow Fever Sufferers. THE SUN has received for the benefit of the Fall SUN first received for the benefit of the clium fever sufferers, \$15.50, the receipts at a parlor attentionment and concert given at 3th East Thirtieth rect, under the mannar-ment of Hattie Dahlman, aged years, and other small children, assisted by Jerry erhity, Murray Bernstein, Walter Mague, and Isaac animan.

Parker Cleaveland.

Professor in Bowdoin College in the first quarter of this century. Professor in Bowhoin College in the first quarter of this century.]

Among the many lives that I have known.

Some I remember inser acrete and acrest.

More required in meet, and more complete.

Than his who lies beneath this limeral stome.

These pines that unirome in low monotone,

These walks, frequenced by scholastic real,

Were all his work; but in this calm retreat

For him ins. Senders's staar because a through

With find affection memory loves budwell

In the old ways, whose his example made

A pasting of the total of tengane and tenn.

And now smit the crows he loved so well

That imagin could live him troughest resisful shades.

He sleeps, but wakes elsewhere, for God hath and,

"Amen."

HEARY W. LORDENLOW.

RACHTING IN A STORM.

Tero Bonte Upoct, and the Queer Oraft Pa-

As plucky and spirited a yacht race as was ever seen in New York Bay was sailed on Wednesday last over a portion of what is known as the Centennial course. The wind was blow ing a three-quarter gale from the southeast and the rain poured down in terrents. Of yachtamen shook their heads, and pronounced t next to madness to attempt a race in such weather; but the boys would not be scared, and although the sea run high and the wind howled brough the riggins of the yachts at anchor. hey determined to go. The prizes were merely nominal, the race being really for honor and glory, and, in a great measure, to test the merits of a very singular new craft called the Parole.

glory, and, in a great measure, to test the merits of a very singular new craft called the Parole. This vessel was modelled and built by Jake Schmidt, the initider of the famous boats Pluck and Luck, Susie S., and Dars Devil, and he claims that she can beat them ail. Her enormous spread of canvas was the subject of much comment, and, when it was decided to carry it all through Wednesday's storm, ord salts looked upon the userting of the boat as a foregone conclusion. It was utterly impossible, they said, for her to stand up.

Shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon the colors were towered for the boats to get ready. The course was from an imaginary line on the anchorage ground in front of Jake Schmidt's establishment in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, to and around Fort Lafayette in the Narrows, thence around a budy off Bay Ridge, and from there over to Rebohn's Reef, tarning the can budy, and then home to the starting point. When the signal to startwas given the Brothers was the first to cross the line. She was followed by a little cathoat mamed the Emma Y., which had no competitor, all the others of her class being scared away, and which was sailed by a boy of 17, with three little clauby children for a crew. The spiendid yachts Carrie Taylor and T. W. Roeves followed, and then the big Parole cantiously crawled out. Her special antagonist was tobe the Dare Devil, which on this occasion did not dare. At all events, she did not put in an appearance, Handled with extreme delicacy and spilling all the extra wind, the Parole came, mostly of the old crew of the Susie S, flew to windward. Then she crossed the line, followed by the Martha Munn, and the race was begun.

The Parole, staggering under her big salls, sent the water Sying all over her, until at last the hull of the boat seemed completely buried in one mass of foam. On she flew, and in a few moments took the lead, passing the other fast boats apparently with as mind: case as if they had been still at anchor. Skilfully holding her up and throwing away all the extra pressure while retaining enought to keep the weight of the sand bars and of the erew from tripping her to windward, her captain was somewhat in the position of a tight-rope walker with a tiller for a balance pole. An upset was looked for each second place, with the Brothers closely following and gaining a little upon them. The Martha Munn seemed for a time to be completed by out of the race, for, instead of following the others, she ran directly across the to the Long Island shore and was left far behind. This seemed to be a foolish mancourve, but when she came about it proved, after all, to be a wise one, for the did with the seemed to be a foolish mancourve. But when she came about it proved, after all, to be a wise one, for the tide was on the last quarter of the ebb, and she got the full benefit of it, as well as the additional advantage of rounding with freer sheets. She soon caught up with her competitors, and was the second boat to get round the fort, the Farole being by this time fully three miles shead. Coming up toward the fort the Carrie Taylor began to plungs and labor somewhat in the see. She was reseed, but evidently had all she wanted, and more, too. An extra punf struck her, and she took in a considerable quantity of water as she carcened. She came out of it, but immediately afterward got a knock-down blow. Her captain did all he could to hold her up, but it was no use. Like a stricken stag, the boat gave a plunge forward and then fell over. Her crew scrambled upon her side, where they remained until researed by boats from Loag Island. The capsized was taken in tow, while the strungle between the other was to keep to the sale of the could b

A MOUNTAIN OF ICE.

The Wonder of Nature which may be Seen in West Virginia.

The Wonder of Nature which may be Seen in West Virginia.

From the Wheeling Resider.

The ice mountain of Preston County, W.Va., is a great natural curiosity. We went to Rowlesburg, then by team three nsiles up Choat River past Vicksburg, and came out upon the Northwestern pike. Following it two miles west we came to the ice mountain, situated on the right bank of Flag Run, one half mile from the pike. A picnic party was being held at the base of the mountain. After refreshing ourselves with a very cold drink of water from the Twin Sorings, we ascended the side of the mountain for some distance and arrived at the fee field. It is claimed that the ice mountain was discovered by some soldiers in the spring of 1861. Its discovery was alterward reported again, but persons supposed the discoverar was only trying to hoax some one into making a fruitless trip up the mountain. No credence was given to the story until lately, when responsible parties visited the locality. On the north side of the mountain, about a quarter of an acre is covered with a mass of loose, unstratified rock, none of which are of any considerable size. All was covered with a heavy mass of moss which now is all torn off. No trees grow upon it, only here and there a few small busness. Removing the loose rock, ice is discovered in small quantities. A thermometer stood 90° in the sun, 80° in the slade, and 48° when placed in the rocks, on the lee in their crevices. A cold air is present in the crevices, but no strong, freezing currents, as reported. Hundreds have visited it. The rocks are torn un, and the lee is only obtained now by going down some little depth in the rocks.

We suppose from observation that the mountain is mostly a vast heap of rock, a portion of whose west side is more broken and loose than the rock. The person of this poertion would admit through its moss covering a considerable amount of water, which, inflitrating between the stone, would form ice in just the meanner well at the treatment of this portion would suppose, is nothin From the Wheeling Register.

Why New Jersey is Free of Tramps. New Jersey is nearly free of tramps. This is owing to a severe act passed by the last Legislature, and strictly enforced. If defines a tramp, and says that any body convected of heing sand shall be sentenced to such sery configuration of the last labor in the coming jair or work house for a term not exceeding one year. It also provides that any one win enters a dwelling or kindless fire on the highest or in the land of another without first having obtained permission, or who is loud carrying freezems, shall be that to arrest and imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding three years. New Jersey is nearly free of tramps. This is

S. T. WILEY.

Highwaymen.

Three rough looking men followed Mrs. Teresa O'Couner on Fourteenth street on Thursday after-noon. At University place they snatched her pockethook from her closk pocket. She cried "police," and Policeman Ga-weity classed the men. He captured James Wilson and turned him over to another policeman. Then he chased Frank Jordan up Sixth avenue and averhauled him on Sevantaceth streak. The hird tunn sevanda with the nucleithout Wilson and Jordan were remanded in the succession.

POPULAR LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS,

Mr. Brown's Day at Rocksway. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUX-Sir: An entimable gentleman of my acquaintance doing business in this city was sighing for a solff of the occan broom. A riend wreed him to go to Rockaway, telling him that the surf was fine, that the bathing was excellent, and a stroil along the brach with the ocean applyrs playing around would reinvigorate him. After giving the matter latearnest attention for a half day, he finally came to around would rainy gerate him. After giving the master bisecurranes attention for a half day, he finally cause to the cost-insion that the blea was a good ome, and one disided to go. After fortifying himself with a hearty dimer, he attred of one atternoon of lest week on the Columbia for his first trip to Sockaway Bleach, seated on cost attention as when the bay. Mr. Brown seated on channess assisted down the bay. Mr. Brown seated on channess assisted down the bay. Mr. Brown seated on channess assisted down the bay her. Brown seated on channess and the same to evide along the state of the sail breachest and the sail to the he conclusion that the idea was a good one, and com

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last Saturday afternoon myself and wife took the 4 o'clock train at Philadelphia for Washington. As we reached through that city by the old listimers and Potomac." But as no notice had been given us either at the Philadelphia depot or by the conductor that we were on the wrong train, we supposed that our tickets would be good anyhow. Not until we were passing through Baltimore by horse power did we learn from anybody that we would have to pay \$1.29 each extra to get to Washington. A commiderable number of other passengers found themselves in the same fix. We remonstrated with the conductor. His desinace was that the Baltimore and Obselvent of the same fix. We remonstrated with the conductor. His desinace was that the Baltimore and Obselvent of the same fix we have a same for the same fix and the same fix we remonstrated with the conductor. His desinace was that the Baltimore and Obselvent of the same fix and the same fix and the same fix and the same fix and the same for the same fix and the same fix and the same fix and the same for the evening train. So we kept our eats, and when the conductor cause round I showed my tickets. He said they were not good and demanded my fare. I refused to pay. Then he said, "I must put you off," "Very well," said I, "and you will put my wire off too," But at the least Mouning place we were not molested, and just before reaching Washinston the same conductor took my tickets. I asked him why he had not put us off. He said that usen consulting with the Master of Transportation, who was on board, he had been instructed not to do so the same same fixed to pay, but I suspect that all the rest subentited to the rounder a said and substrated to a fix and it would have brought a said angling both."

One other gentleman, Mr. W. F. Eaton of Washington, also refused to pay, but I suspect that all the rest subentited to the rounder a said against both."

One other gentleman, Mr. W. F. Eaton of Washington, also refused to pay, but I suspect that all the rest subentited to the rounder to both to select the unster at law. It is a cuming device of those two corporations, one traps the game and the other

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Anglo-American" is in the main correct, but his letter contains a few mistakes. The down express train of the Great Western road leaves Paddington at 11:45 A. M., and ar rives at Swindon at 1:15 P M., a distance of 77% miles, in one and a half hours; rests ten minutes, and leaves for

one and a half hours; resis ten minutes, and leaves for Bath, arriving there at 2:02, a distance of 20% miles; rests three minutes, and starts for Bristol, arriving there at 2:23, a distance of 11% miles; rests five minutes, and starts for Taunton, arriving there at 3:39, a distance of 44% miles; starts again for Exeter, and arrives at the field Cow station at 4:16, a distance of 30 miles. Whols distance travelled, 110% miles. Time, four hours and a hintener travelled, 110% miles. Time, four hours and a hint I know of that comes up to the above speed, but there are some of the other English and Scotch reads that come very near it.

I have a kind of vague recollection, but am not suce about it, of the late J. K. Branell performing the journey from London to Bristol with an engine and lender alone in an hour and a half—distance 118½ miles.

I may as well add in corroboration of "Anglo-American's" statements that I have been on that train many times, and always a good deal of the journey was performed at a speed above a mile a minute.

The op trains leave Exeter at 10:30 A. M., call at the Scotch and the second and the second and contain the second and arrives in London at 3 o clock; thus 4% hours.

Clear Bealers' Sciences.

Cigar Bealers' Grievances.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Seeing a communication from "Tea and Crockery," in reference to the ways in which business is conducted in this and the old country, I would use to give your readers a fair illustration of how one branch of trade in this city is manipulated. I mean the cigar and tobacco-business.

manipulated. I mean the cigar and tobacco-business. Every restaurant, saloon, news stand, drig store, rimit store, and not intrequently the barber stopes are allowed to sell cicars. Now, what is the result! The lightinate tobacconist, who has to pay rest for his bissiness alone, as he never mixes any other business with that of tobacco, cannot comprete with the places above mentioned and do his customers justice. Hence the general complaints. "We cannot buy as good a cigar as we used to for double the money," and, "It is alm-sit impossible to get a good cigar nowallays without paying three prices for it."

Now, if our legislators would look into this matter and enacts law restricting every person to one trained of business. The result would be that the community at large would get a much better article for their money, and mistiness in a very short time would be on a much firmer basis.

The Vanderbilts Congratulated. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The specifications filed in the Building Department show that William II, Vanderbilt is erecting on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, two houses, to cost respectively \$250,000 and \$500,000. Ilis son Cornelius is erecting, on the corner of Fifth avenue and nelus is erecting, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street; a house to cost \$730.900. In addition, William H. Vanderbilt is putting up a stable to cost \$780.00. And Cornelius Vanderbilt one to cost \$18.000. These elegant dwellings when completed will be filled with the most costly furniture, paintings, and articles of vertu that the world produces.

Last year, as our citizens will remember, the Vanderbilts were so heavily in debt as to claim relief from personal taxation in consequence. Of course, to make this immense outlay, their condition financially must have improved wonderfully, and they deserve the comrattle tous of their tellow citizens.

D. M. S.

Another Ruffianly Driver.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I stepped upon a car at Fulton Perry lest evening to go to Twenty-third street and Ninth avenue. At the corner of Centro and Chambers street, a young lady of very respectable and Chambers street, a young lady of very respectable appearance stopped the car. She seemed in doubt as to whether it was the right car or not. She delayed about two seconds to read the destination before size got on, when the driver cried out in a most ruffiantly and insulting tone: "Get on get on! for thrists sake, get on!" His tone and insurance running the wong lady. She size left very much a shamed at being agoken to in such a manner on a public street.

I do not wish to give the number of the car or driver, as it might came his dismissal. I merely mean this as a warning to him to be more careful in future. S. J. M.

A Complaint that Seems to be Just.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last night I bought a ticket on the Metropolitan Elevated Road, at the Twenty-third street station, intending to go to the ast station, Rector street. When the train arrived at Cortisuit street the brakeman came through the cars crying. All bassengers must get out here. I was compelled, with the rest, to leave the train at that station, the few minutes difference causing me to miss an important endogenism in Brooklyn. Now, I would like to ask what tight the company has to discharge its massenger at the recommend terminum is the Rector street station.
William H. Monros, 72 West Twenty-second street.

Alarmed About the Water Supply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! From TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NOT: From close observation I really think that the water supply of this great and rapidly increasing city would not be sufficient during a first season. Let us have pure water and in abundance. This bushin and salety of the city depend on it. It won't do to be indifferent in a matter of such yital importance.

Killed by a Razor Stroke.

On Thursday night last Kate Smith, a colored woman living one mile south of Batontown, S. J., gave a party to the voting fields of that neighborhood of the same octor, and during the evening Charles Commings and Peter Roch became involved in a quarrel about a preity sub-istic girl, and finally came to blows. Those present sepa-rated than, but when tummings was about to go bone. Roch confronted him and, with an eath, cut cummings avecely in the lower part of the abdounce with a razor. The wounded man died on Friday night. Roch was ar-rested and conveyed to the county juil at Freehold just after the strack was made.

Iron Ore at Franklin.

At Franklin, N. J., many thousand tons of spanish ore are plied up by the railroad track near the urnace. This ore is of a dark brown color, is much leavier, and issaid to be more valuable than the American. It is cutized with Franklinite, the onic ore of gind found to the word, being a natural mixture of a and gine. The founds Berlin from was made by an examined by the found of the word of the found of the word of the found of the foundation of the foundation. The foundation will be foundation to the foundation of the foundation of